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cles for use can be taken with them, while the heavy baggage remains moored off the island for disinfection by chemical processes.

Accommodation and food are provided in five grades of classes, ranging from \$2 per day for Europeans of the first class down to 30 cents a day for the fifth class, intended for natives. These rates must be paid by the passenger for the whole period of quarantine ordered by the regulations, before landing and after first stating in what class he desires to be lodged. These charges, however, include medical attendance or even dietary extras that the condition of the passengers may demand, when duly prescribed by the medical officer. The food consists of morning coffee and two principal meals a day, including wine. Refreshments are procurable between the meal hours, subject, of course, to medical supervision and the sanitary condition and discipline of the lazaret.

Any communication by the natives with the European sections is strictly forbidden, and otherwise the whole arrangements are doubtless efficacious and well ordered.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MEXICO.

Status of plague at Mazatlan.

[Consular form. Remarks.]

Consul Kaiser reports, January 24, as follows: There are at the present time 51 cases in the pesthouse, of which 5 are classified as not diagnosed. There are 124 persons in the detention camps, isolated, and up to date 300 contaminated houses have been burned.

Consul Kaiser reports, February 12, as follows: Died, 23; new cases, 11; suspicious, 13. Situation brightening.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Smallpox and plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Perry reports from Manila, December 27 and December 30, 1902, as follows: Smallpox has appeared in a number of the provincial towns, and the disease is quite prevalent in a number of places in the southern islands. During the last two weeks, ended December 27, 1902, there were reported 2 cases of smallpox and 1 fatal case of plague in Manila.

Cholera in the islands.

The cholera condition remains about the same in Manila, but during the week ended December 20 the disease reappeared in Pampanga and Pangasinan provinces. This was probably a reinfection and will no doubt be confined to the few towns, and will not prove a matter of serious importance.

Week ended December 20, 1902: Total number of cases, 10; deaths, 5. Nationality, Filipinos.

Week ended December 27, 1902: Total number of cases, 6; deaths, 5. Nationality, 1 American, 5 Filipinos.